HCC – Quiz 6 Chapters 5 and 6  
  
  
1. Which of the following is not a belief of the Libertarian political party?   
a. Regulating campaigns promotes too much government involvement.   
b. The United States should not intervene in world affairs.   
c. Individual liberty and personal responsibility take precedence over all else.   
d. Social Security is a sound system not in need of reform.   
  
2. In recent years, the Republican Party had developed two factions with two different styles of leadership except   
a. true believers.   
b. tea party.   
c. pragmatist.   
d. pro-minority party activists.   
  
3. The precinct convention is open to individuals who   
a. registered to vote.   
b. voted during the early voting period.   
c. voted earlier in the day in that party’s primary.   
d. voted in any party’s primary or convention earlier in the day.   
  
4. The roles of a party precinct chair include all of the following except   
a. organizing in the precinct.   
b. helping to organize party activities.   
c. arranging and presiding over the precinct convention.   
d. serving as a member of the state executive committee.   
  
5. All of the following are part of the state’s Democratic Party’s platform except they   
a. believe that government should provide multilanguage instruction.   
b. oppose economic policies that cut essential services and investments in the future.   
c. support establishment of a Texas Death Penalty Punishment Commission to study the Texas death penalty system.   
d. believe the federal government should not change the No Child Left Behind program.   
  
6. All of the following are part of the state’s Republican Party’s platform except they   
a. demand abolition of bilingual education.   
b. oppose an income tax at all levels of government.   
c. propose amnesty for long-term, working illegal immigrants.   
d. believe that properly applied capital punishment is legitimate and an effective deterrent.   
  
7. People join interest groups to   
a. receive the monthly or quarterly magazine or newsletter.   
b. be a member of a network of like-minded people.   
c. to protect their economic, recreational, social, or political interests.   
d. All of the above are true.   
  
8. The primary goal of interest groups is to   
a. influence all branches of government at all levels.   
b. mobilize citizens.   
c. testify before legislative committees.   
d. inform and education public officials.   
  
9. Which of the following is employed to express the values of interest groups?   
a. Pressure groups   
b. Lobbyists   
c. Executive appointees   
d. Legislative assistants   
  
10. Which of the following statements about the lobbying activities of special interest groups is incorrect?   
a. They lobby only members of the state senate.   
b. They petition members of the executive branch.   
c. They bring lawsuits to the courts.   
d. They rally the public for support.   
  
11. Interest groups will seek to build a positive public image by which of the following means?   
a. Hiring public relations firms   
b. Demonstrating good citizenship   
c. Print and broadcast advertisements   
d. All of the above   
  
12. An effective lobbyist would have done which of the following before the start of a new legislative session​?   
a. ​Research which legislators are predisposed to support his or her cause   
b. ​Memorize the faces of members of the legislature   
c. ​Get to know the staff of legislators   
d. ​All of the above   
  
13. Texas lobbyists outnumber legislators​   
a. ​2 to 1   
b. ​9 to 1   
c. ​100 to 1   
d. ​3 to 1   
  
14. Which of the following are least likely to subscribe to the Texas Register?   
a. Corporations   
b. Labor unions   
c. Ordinary citizens   
d. Interest groups   
  
15. ​Lobbyists are able to have influence on the policy-making process after a law leaves the legislature because   
a. ​Texas governors have a history of giving lobbyists an informal veto power on all legislation.   
b. ​the Texas legislature gives the bureaucracy a great deal of administrative discretion through the rule-making process.   
c. ​the Texas office of customer satisfaction requires that the bureaucracy run all implementation plans by interested lobbyists and stakeholders.   
d. ​none of the above.   
  
16. The blurring of lines between the state and a special interest group is called   
a. a structured conspiracy.   
b. co-optation.   
c. negative cooperation.   
d. symmetry.   
  
17. Special interest groups use the court system because of all of the following except   
a. the court system can give a more favorable interpretation of the law than that given by the enforcing agency.   
b. lawsuits are less expensive than trying to influence the legislature.   
c. the court system serves as a way to delay application of costly rules.   
d. the court system is a way to political capital for supporters.   
  
18. Which is not an interest group activity?   
a. Creating a political action committee (PAC)   
b. Endorsing candidates   
c. Recommending that its members vote for a particular candidate   
d. Nominating candidates for office   
  
19. Which industry groups in Texas had the largest number and maximum value of contracts signed with lobbyists?   
a. Insurance   
b. Real estate   
c. Energy/natural resources   
d. Computers and electronics   
  
20. “Iron triangles” are composed of which of the following?   
a. Legislative committee members, high-ranking bureaucrats, and representatives of special interests   
b. The governor, legislators, and representatives of special interests   
c. The governor, academics, and representatives of special interests   
d. None of the above 